बिहार सरकार द्वारा वनरोपण की निधियों को अन्य कार्यों में लगाया जाना

2813. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उसे वन रोपण के प्रयोजनार्थ दी गई निधियों को मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन संरक्षक तथा जिला वन अधिकारियों के साथ सांठगांठ करके उनका दुर्विनियोग किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कराने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) धनराशि के दुरुपयोग के संबंध में कोई विशेष दृष्टांत जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Projects from Karnataka for clearance from environment angle

2814. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects from Karnataka awaiting clearance from Environment angle and since when they are pending; and

(b) by when the same are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) There are three projects pertaining to Karnataka received between August, 1990 and November, 1991 which have been processed for approval. In the case of five others received between August, 1990 and April 1991, details & action plans are awaited. Decision on projects received is taken within three months of the receipt of complete data and environmental management plans.

Global pollution

2815. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the developed countries are polluting the globe through massive emission of Green House gases and are also responsible for the exploitation of wildlife resources of developing and poor countries; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There is scientific evidence that excessive emissions of greenhouse gases, arising mainly from fossifuel consumption in the developed countries, is causing pollution and global warming. Demand and consumption of wildlife and products thereof in the developed countries is a major factor for the depletion of wildlife resources in the developing and poor countries.

(b) India is participating in intergovernmental negotiations, under auspices of the United Nations, on an agreement which would seek to limit the excessive emissions of greenhouse gases, by the developed countries.

With regard to wildlife resources in the country, the legal framework is provided by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Protection measures are being taken through the State Governments. India is also a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The trade of edangered species of fauna